

Sample Topic List



This is a sampling of topics related to Kentucky history that may relate to this year's NHD theme in some way. Sources are meant to provide a starting point for students to learn more about these topics. KHS in a source indicates the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at KHS. Articles from The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society are on JSTOR. If you do not have access to JSTOR through your school, you can sign up for a free account and save three articles at a time. KHS also has print copies of the Register in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library.

Literature and Art History

Enid Yandell

Artist and social activist.

Primary Sources

Yandell, Enid, Jean Loughborough, Laura Hayes. *Three Girls in a Flat*. Chicago: Knight, Leonard & Co., 1893. <https://archive.org/details/threegirlsflat00yand>.

For images of Enid Yandell's artwork, search "Enid Yandell" at <http://www.koar.org/search.do>.

Secondary Sources

Wallace, Robin L. "Enid Yandell: Sculpting a Legacy." *The Filson Newsmagazine* 3, no. 1. http://www.filsonhistorical.org/archive/news_v3n1_yandell.html.

"Historical Perspective: Enid Yandell and the Branstock School." *Martha's Vineyard Times*. March 11, 2014. <http://www.mvtimes.com/2014/03/11/historical-perspective-enid-yandell-and-edgartowns-branstock-school/>.

Wendell Berry

Novelist, poet and activist (notably for environmental sustainability).

Primary Sources

Fisher-Smith, Jordan. "Field Observations: An Interview with Wendell Berry." *The Sun*. 1994. <https://www.thesunmagazine.org/issues/218/field-observations>.

Wendell Berry Finding Aid. KHS. <http://kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/LIB/id/1853/rec/1>. (The collection is not online, but students may come to the Kentucky Historical Society to conduct research using the original documents).

Secondary Sources

Skinner, David. "Wendell E. Berry Biography." National Endowment for the Humanities. 2012. <http://www.neh.gov/about/awards/jefferson-lecture/wendell-e-berry-biography>.

Carraco, Dan. "Wendell Berry." Poetry Foundation. <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems-and-poets/poets/detail/wendell-berry>.

William Wells Brown

Abolitionist lecturer, playwright and historian. Brown was born into slavery, gained his freedom and is considered the first published black novelist.

Primary Sources

Brown, William Wells. Delivered at the Town Hall, Manchester, England 1 August 1854, From: Ripley, C. Peter, et al., eds. *The Black Abolitionist Papers, Vol. I: The British Isles, 1830-1865*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1985. Used by permission of the publisher. Originally published in *Manchester Examiner and Times* (England), 5 August 1854. <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/brownw/support5.html>.

Brown, William Wells. *My Southern Home or, The South and Its People*. Boston: A.G. Brown & Co., Publishers, 1880. <http://docsouth.unc.edu/neh/brown80/brown80.html>.

"The African. His Fidelity and Heroism in the Rebellion. A Lecture Delivered at National Hall Last Evening by William Wells Brown, with some Account of the Lecturer, etc." *The Evening Telegraph*. February 8, 1867. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025925/1867-02-08/ed-1/seq-1/>.

Secondary Sources

Engledew, Devin John. "Brown, William Wells (1814? - 1884)." BlackPast.org. <http://www.blackpast.org/aah/brown-william-wells-1814-1884>.

Jolley, Laura R. "William Wells Brown (1814?-1884)." State Historical Society of Missouri: Historic Missourians. <http://shsmo.org/historicmissourians/name/b/brownw/>.

Education

Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA) of 1990

Legislative response to improve Kentucky schools after the Kentucky Supreme Court declared them to be inefficient and inequitable.

Primary Sources

Innes, Richard G. "KERA (1990-2010): What Have We Learned?". Bluegrass Institute. 2010. <http://www.freedomkentucky.org/images/d/d4/KERAREport.pdf>.

Secondary Sources

Applebome, Peter. "Kentucky's Sweeping Overhaul of Education Offers Lessons Both Positive and Negative." *The New York Times*. March 25, 1996. <http://www.nytimes.com/1996/03/25/us/kentucky-s-sweeping-overhaul-education-offers-lessons-both-positiveand-negative.html>.

Day, Richard E. and JoAnn G. Ewalt. "Education Reform in Kentucky: Just What the Court Ordered." *Eastern Kentucky University Encompass*. January 2013. http://encompass.eku.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1034&context=ci_fsresearch.

Cora Wilson Stewart

Rowan County Schools superintendent who created a model for adult education in Kentucky and the United States.

Primary Sources

Stewart, Cora Wilson. *Country Life Readers*. 1915. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uva.x001164145;view=1up;seq=1>.

Cora Wilson Stewart Photographic Collection. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. http://exploreuk.uky.edu/?f%5Bsource_s%5D%5B%5D=Cora+Wilson+Stewart+Photographic+Collection%2C.

Secondary Sources

Nelms, Willie E. "Cora Wilson Stewart and the Crusade Against Illiteracy In Kentucky." *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 74, no. 1 (1976): 10-29. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23378816>.

Baldwin, Yvonne. *Cora Wilson Stewart and Kentucky's Moonlight Schools: Fighting for Literacy in America*. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 2006. <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/10084>.

Albert E. Meyzeek

Educator and civil rights activist who worked for desegregation and better housing for blacks in Louisville. His efforts led to the start of the Louisville Urban League.

Primary Sources

"Race Leaders Meet with Democratic "Chiefs", Described as Friendly Talk." *The Louisville Leader*. I. Willis Cole, Louisville. May 14, 1949. <http://digital.library.louisville.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/leader/id/8850/rec/23>.

Secondary Sources

"Albert Ernest Meyzeek: Biographical Portrait." <http://www.lfpl.org/western/htms/meyzeek.htm>.

Rufus B. Atwood

Educational activist and leader and president of Kentucky State University.

Primary Sources

Atwood, Rufus B. 1974. Interview by Charles Atcher and A. Lee Coleman. March 18. Rufus B. Atwood Oral History Project, Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. <https://kentuckyoralhistory.org/catalog/xt7cjs9h6t13>.

Photograph. R.B. Atwood, Kentucky State University president, and Lyman T. Johnson, leave federal district court in Lexington, after the court ruled in favor of Johnson's admission to the University of Kentucky, 1949. 1949. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. http://kdl.kyvl.org/catalog/xt75736m0s6q_165_1.

Secondary Sources

Gann, Brian. "Atwood, Rufus B. (1897-1983)." BlackPast.org. <http://www.blackpast.org/aah/atwood-rufus-b-1897-1963>.

Smith, Gerald L. *A Black Educator in the Segregated South*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 2015. <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/37285>.

Medicine

Mary Breckinridge and the Frontier Nursing Service

Founder of the Frontier Nursing Service to provide health care to people who did not have access to it. FNS nurses are well-known as midwives, delivering babies in Eastern Kentucky.

Primary Sources

Breckinridge, Mary. "Five Thousand Children: Please Remember them this Christmas." 1950. Donation Request Postcard. KHS. <http://kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/MS/id/4125/rec/7>.

Various subjects. Frontier Nursing Service Oral History Project, Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. http://kdl.kyvl.org/?c=kycad%3Bcc%3Dkycad%3Bview%3Dtext%3Brgn%3Dmain%3Bdidno%3Dkukohfns&commit=search&f%5Bformat%5D%5B%5D=oral+histories&q=frontier+nursing+service&search_field=all_fields.

Secondary Sources

Crowe-Carraco, Carol. "Mary Breckinridge and the Frontier Nursing Service." *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 76, no. 3 (1978): 179-91. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23378979>.

Brieske, John. "Profile of a Famous Nurse: Mary Breckinridge." *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*. April 21, 2011. <http://www.ajc.com/news/business/profile-of-a-famous-nurse-mary-breckinridge/nQsLY/>.

Politics

Henry Clay

One of the most influential politicians of the 19th century. History remembers him as the Great Compromiser. His Compromise of 1820 and Compromise of 1850 sought a solution to the question of the expansion of slavery into new states.

Primary Sources

Henry Clay: The Great Compromiser, Primary Source Set. Compiled by James Walsh, Scott County High School, Georgetown. Digital Public Library of America. <https://dp.la/primary-source-sets/sets/henry-clay-the-great-compromiser/>.

Henry Clay: A Resource Guide. Compiled by Kenneth Drexler, Digital Reference Specialist. Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/clay/>.

"Clay, Henry, 1777-1852: Guide to Research Collections." Biographical Director of the United States Congress. <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/guidedisplay.pl?index=c000482>. Several are located in Kentucky or Indiana, including collections located at the Kentucky Historical Society, the Filson Historical Society, the University of Kentucky, Western Kentucky University, Ashland: the Henry Clay Estate, the Indiana Historical Society and Indiana University.

“Primary Documents in American History: Compromise of 1850.” Web Guides. <https://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Compromise1850.html>. This page has links to original transcripts of Congressional speeches and debates regarding the proposed Compromise of 1850. Clay features prominently, as do John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and other notable statesmen who debated its passage. The page also contains links to other websites with such information as newspaper articles from 1850, and it has a selected bibliography of secondary sources.

Secondary Sources

Forbes, Robert Pierce. *The Missouri Compromise and Its Aftermath: Slavery and the Meaning of America*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2007.

Remini, Robert V. *At the Edge of the Precipice: Henry Clay and the Compromise that Saved the Union*. New York: Basic Books, 2010.

Waugh, John C. *On the Brink of Civil War: The Compromise of 1850 and How it Changed the Course of American History*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2003.

Bordewich, Fergus M. *America's Great Debate: Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, and the Compromise that Preserved the Union*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2012.

Unger, Harlow Giles. *Henry Clay: America's Greatest Statesman*. Boston: DaCapo Press, 2015.

John J. Crittenden

“Disciple” of Henry Clay. He tried, unsuccessfully, to propose a compromise to avoid the Civil War.

Primary Sources

“Amendments Proposed in Congress by Senator John J. Crittenden: December 18, 1860.” Yale Law School Lillian Goldman Law Library. http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/critten.asp.

Secondary Sources

Robinson, Michael D. *A Union Indivisible: Secession and the Politics of Slavery in the Border South*. Raleigh: University of North Carolina Press, 2017.

Kirwan, Albert Dennis. *John J. Crittenden: The Struggle for the Union*. Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky Press, 1962.

Chapman, Mrs. Coleman. *The Life of John J. Crittenden, With Excerpts from his Correspondence and Speeches*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1873.

Cooper, William J., Jr. *We Have the War Upon Us: The Onset of the Civil War, November 1860 – April 1861*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012.

Beriah Magoffin

Governor who declared Kentucky to be neutral when the Civil War started.

Primary Sources

Civil War Governors of Kentucky digital documentary edition. KHS. <http://discovery.civilwargovernors.org/>.

Message of Gov. Beriah Magoffin to the General Assembly of Kentucky: February 1862. KHS. <https://khscatalog.on.worldcat.org/search?queryString=Message+of+Governor+Beriah+Magoffin+to+the+General+Assembly+of+Kentucky%3A+February+1862.#/oclc/30376998>. (The collection is not online, but students may come to the Kentucky Historical Society to conduct research using the original documents).

Kentucky Governors' Papers on Microfilm, 1792 – 1926 Finding Aid. KHS. <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/LIB/id/1454/rec/14>.

Fallacy of Neutrality: an address by the Hon. Joseph Holt, to the people of Kentucky, delivered at Louisville, July 13, 1861, and a letter from Holt to J.F. Speed, Esq. KHS. <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/ref/collection/RB/id/7549>.

Secondary Sources

Rose, Jerlene, and Lisa Matthews. *Kentucky's Civil War, 1861 – 1865*. Back Home in Kentucky Inc.: 2005.

Finck, James W. *Divided Loyalties: Kentucky's Struggle for Armed Neutrality in the Civil War*. El Dorado, CA: Savas Beatie, 2012.

Kentucky Statehood

Kentucky became the 15th state on June 1, 1792.

Primary Sources

Kentucky Constitutional Convention. *A Constitution or Form of Government for the State of Kentucky, April 19, 1792*. KHS. <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/MS/id/9926/rec/17>.

Washington, George. *Second Annual Address to Congress December 8, 1790*. The American Presidency Project. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=29432>.

Secondary Sources

Leadingham, Christopher L. "To Open 'the Doors of Commerce': The Mississippi River Question and the Shifting Politics of the Kentucky Statehood Movement." *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 114 (2016): 341-369.

Stipe, Harold J. "The Mississippi question and the problem of statehood in Kentucky." 1929. *Electronic Theses and Dissertations*. Paper 1387. <http://ir.library.louisville.edu/etd/1387/>.

John Sherman Cooper

Co-author of the Cooper-Church Amendment to limit the powers of the U.S. president regarding American military presence in Cambodia during the Vietnam War.

Primary Sources

Vietnam War—Exploring Perspectives through Primary Sources: Cooper-Church Amendment. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. <http://libguides.uky.edu/c.php?g=223318&p=1478474>.

Secondary Sources

Krebs, Albin. "John Sherman Cooper Dies at 89; Longtime Senator From Kentucky." *The New York Times*. February 23, 1991. <http://www.nytimes.com/1991/02/23/obituaries/john-sherman-cooper-dies-at-89-longtime-senator-from-kentucky.html>.

President Lyndon Johnson's "War on Poverty" and Kentucky

The "War on Poverty" was a series of government programs President Johnson started in 1964 to help poor Americans. Photos of Johnson's visit to rural Kentucky that year put a face to Americans living below the poverty line.

Primary Sources

Johnson, Lyndon B. "Annual Message to the Congress on the State of the Union." January 8, 1964. The American Presidency Project. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=26787>.

Various Subjects. 1987-1993. War On Poverty Oral History Project, Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. http://kdl.kyvl.org/?f%5Bformat%5D%5B%5D=oral+histories&f%5Brepository_facet%5D%5B%5D=University+of+Kentucky&f%5Bsource_s%5D%5B%5D=War+On+Poverty+Oral+History+Project&page=2.

Secondary Sources

Cheves, John. "The face of poverty never escaped his moment of fame." *The Lexington Herald-Leader*. November 16, 2013. <http://www.kentucky.com/news/special-reports/fifty-years-of-night/article44453805.html>.

Matthews, Dylan. "Everything you need to know about the war on poverty." *The Washington Post*. January 8, 2014. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2014/01/08/everything-you-need-to-know-about-the-war-on-poverty/>.

Fessler, Pam. "Kentucky County That Gave War on Poverty a Face Still Struggles." *NPR*. January 8, 2014. <http://www.npr.org/2014/01/08/260151923/kentucky-county-that-gave-war-on-poverty-a-face-still-struggles>.

Bloody Monday

Members of the "Know-Nothing" party, which was anti-Catholic and nativist, rioted on August 6, 1855, an election day, attacking Irish and German immigrants in Louisville.

Primary Sources

Louisville Weekly Courier. August 4, 1855. Volume 12, 31. http://kdl.kyvl.org/catalog/xt705q4rjt3s_1?

The Star of the North. September 20, 1855. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85025182/1855-09-20/ed-1/seq-2/#date1=1836&index=5&rows=20&words=KNOW+Know+Know-Noth+Know-Nothing+Know-Nothings+Knows+Noth+Nothing+NOTHING+Nothings&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1922&proxtext=know+nothings&d>.

Secondary Sources

Congleton, Betty Carolyn. "George D. Prentice and Bloody Monday: A Reappraisal." *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 63, no. 3 (1965): 218-39. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23375996>.

Gov. Martha Layne Collins and Toyota of Kentucky

First female governor of Kentucky (1983-1987). Instrumental in Toyota establishing an auto assembly plant in Scott County in the late 1980s. The \$800 million plant was the largest Japanese investment in U.S. at the time.

Primary Sources

Rose, John "Eck". 2003. Interview by Eric Moyen. September 24. Kentucky Legislature Oral History Project, Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. https://nyx.uky.edu/oh/render.php?cachefile=2003OH174_LEG058_Rose.xml.

Secondary Sources

Sloan, Scott. "Martha Layne Collins used savvy, fireworks, Stephen Foster to lure Toyota to Kentucky." *The Lexington Herald-Leader*. May 2, 2011. <http://www.kentucky.com/news/business/article44093298.html>.

Labor

Harlan County Coal Miners and Labor Unions

Coal miners and union organizers clashed throughout the 1930s with coal firms and the law over the rights of miners; specifically, better wages and working conditions.

Primary Sources

Pollitt, Daniel H. 1991. Interview by Ann McColl. April 17. Southern Oral History Program Collection, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. http://crdl.usg.edu/export/html/noa/sohpcr/crdl_noa_sohpcr_l-0064-9.html?Welcome.

Harris, Fred. "Burning Up People to Make Electricity." *The Atlantic*. July 1974. <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1974/07/burning-up-people-to-make-electricity/304563/>.

Secondary Sources

Lovan, Dylan. "No union mines left in Kentucky, where labor wars once raged." *The Washington Post*. September 5, 2015. https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/closure-of-kentuckys-last-unionized-coal-mine-may-be-ironic-sign-of-success/2015/09/05/8c1a1a42-5417-11e5-8c19-0b6825aa4a3a_story.html.

Kentucky Women Activists

Laura Clay

Women's suffrage leader in Kentucky. Advocated for married women's property rights and the joint guardianship of children.

Primary Sources

Public Speaking! At the Representative Hall. 1898. Laura Clay Papers. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. <http://athena.uky.edu/kyleidoscope/industrialsocietyky/mergingspheres/msspics/screen/mssimage13.htm>.

Photograph, *Laura Clay and group marching for the Madison, Fayette, and Franklin Kentucky Equal Rights Association, at Democratic National Convention in St. Louis*. c. 1888-1916. Laura Clay Photographic Collection. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. <http://athena.uky.edu/kyleidoscope/industrialsocietyky/mergingspheres/msspics/screen/mssimage23.htm>.

Secondary Sources

Roe, Amy. "Laura Clay (1849-1941)." *ExploreKYHistory*. KHS. <http://explorekyhistory.ky.gov/items/show/332>.

Madeline McDowell Breckinridge

Turn-of-the century social reformer. Fought for child labor laws, schools, playgrounds and hospitals. Her involvement in the women's suffrage movement helped lead to the Kentucky legislature's ratification of the 19th amendment.

Primary Sources

Breckinridge, Madeline McDowell. "A Mother's Sphere." May 1917. Madeline McDowell Breckinridge Papers. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. http://athena.uky.edu/kyleidoscope/industrialsocietyky/mergingspheres/msspics/b_sphere/screen/mssimage22_a.htm.

Secondary Sources

History.com. "The Fight for Women's Suffrage." Last modified 2009. <http://www.history.com/topics/womens-history/the-fight-for-womens-suffrage>.

Emma Cromwell

Legislative choice for state librarian in 1896. Cromwell also served as secretary of state, state treasurer, director of state parks and later, Kentucky's director of library and archives.

Primary Sources

Cromwell, Emma Guy. *Citizenship: A manual for voters*. Frankfort: Emma Guy Cromwell, 1920. <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/25598/25598-h/25598-h.htm>.

Secondary Sources

Hanly, Rebecca S. "Emma Guy Cromwell and Mary Elliott Flanery: Pioneers for Women in Kentucky Politics." *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 99, no. 3 (2001): 287-301. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23384608>.

Carrie A. Nation

Activist. Nation believed that drunkenness was the cause of numerous societal problems. She used violence to express her views and gained national attention which eventually helped lead to the passing of the 18th Amendment—Prohibition.

Primary Sources

The Smashers Mail. 1901. Topeka, Kansas: Carrie A. Nation. <http://axedigital.pittstate.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/smash>.

“W.C.T.U woman is arrested for smashing mirror and picture in saloon.” *The Salt Lake Herald*. December 28, 1900. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85058130/1900-12-28/ed-1/seq-1/#words=CarrieNation+Carrie+Nation> .

“Carrie Nation at Kingswood.” *The Breckenridge News*. November 06, 1907. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86069309/1907-11-06/ed-1/seq-1/#words=Carrie+Nation+CARRIE+NATION>.

Secondary Sources

McMillen, Margot Ford and Carylnn Trout. “Carry A. Nation (1846-1911).” The State Historical Society of Missouri: Historic Missourians. <http://shsmo.org/historicmissourians/name/n/nation/>.

Civil Rights Movements in Kentucky

Moneta J. Sleet, Jr.

Photojournalist. Sleet was assigned to cover the civil rights movement, specifically the young up-and-coming Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and won a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of King’s funeral in 1968.

Primary Sources

Sleet, Moneta Jr. *Rosa Parks, Dr. and Mrs. Abernathy, Dr. Ralph Bunche, and Dr. and Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. leading marchers into Montgomery*. 1965. Brooklyn Museum. <http://www.artnews.com/sleet-rosa-parks/>.

Secondary Sources

Talbott, Tim. “Moneta J. Sleet, Jr. (1926-1996).” *ExploreKYHistory*. KHS. <http://explorekyhistory.ky.gov/items/show/308>.

Thomas, Robert McG., “Moneta Sleet, Jr., 70, Civil Rights Era Photographer, Dies.” *The New York Times*. October 2, 1996. <http://www.nytimes.com/1996/10/02/nyregion/moneta-sleet-jr-70-civil-rights-era-photographer-dies.html>.

Whitney M. Young, Jr.

Civil rights leader. Director of National Urban League.

Primary Sources

Young, Whitney M. 1969. Interview by Thomas Harrison Baker. June 18. LBJ Presidential Library. http://www.lbjlibrary.net/assets/documents/archives/oral_histories/young_w/young-w.pdf.

“Whitney M. Young Jr. Executive Director, National Urban League.” President Kennedy. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum. <https://www.jfklibrary.org/Education/Students/Leaders-in-the-Struggle-for-Civil-Rights/Whitney-Young.aspx>.

Secondary Sources

Luker, Ralph E. “Young, Whitney Moore, Jr.” *American National Biography Online*. April 2014. <http://www.anb.org/articles/15/15-00863.html>.

Andrew Wade, Carl and Anne Braden

The Bradens were white civil rights activists in Louisville. Wade was a black Korean War veteran to whom the Bradens transferred the deed of sale of a home in a white neighborhood, triggering violence.

Primary Sources

Various subjects. Anne Braden Oral History Project, Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History, University of Kentucky Collections. http://kdl.kyvl.org/?f%5Bformat%5D%5B%5D=oral+histories&f%5Brepository_facet%5D%5B%5D=University+of+Kentucky&f%5Bsource_s%5D%5B%5D=Anne+Braden+Oral+History+Project.

Kelley, Robert W. *Carl Braden Sedition Trial*. January 1, 1954. The Life Picture Collection. Getty Images. <http://www.gettyimages.co.uk/license/138694216>.

Secondary Sources

Howlett, Rick. “Remembering the Wades, the Bradens and the Struggle for Racial Integration in Louisville.” December 1, 2014. *WFPL News Arts and Culture*. <http://wfpl.org/remembering-wades-bradens-struggle-racial-integration-louisville/>.

School Integration in Louisville

The Louisville and Jefferson county school districts merged in the 1970s and began a system of busing to integrate schools.

Primary Sources

Sloane, Harvey. “Busing left slow-healing scar.” *The Courier Journal*, August 30, 2015. <http://www.courier-journal.com/story/opinion/contributors/2015/08/30/harvey-sloane-busing-left-slow-healing-scar/32276003/>.

Historic Louisville Busing Photos. *The Courier Journal*. <http://www.courier-journal.com/picture-gallery/news/history/river-city-retro/2014/01/23/historic-louisville-busing-photos/4493563/>.

Secondary Sources

Rosenblum, Aaron. “Behind the Scenes of Desegregation in Louisville”, *John Filson Blog*, February 24, 2015. <http://filsonhistorical.org/behind-the-scenes-of-segregation-in-louisville/>.

“Living the Story: The Civil Rights Movement in Kentucky.” KET Education. <http://www.ket.org/civilrights/timeline.htm>.

The March on Frankfort

A 1964 march of more than 10,000 people to show support for proposed legislation that would prohibit discrimination in employment and accommodations based on race, national origin, color or religion.

Primary sources

Photo, March on Frankfort. Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives. <https://dspace.kdla.ky.gov/xmlui/handle/10602/12046>.

"Living the Story: The Civil Rights Movement in Kentucky." KET Education. <http://www.ket.org/civilrights/timeline.htm>.

Secondary Sources

Gee, Dawne. "Kentucky to mark 50th anniversary of March on Frankfort." *Wave3 News*. 2014. <http://www.wave3.com/story/24792004/kentucky-to-mark-50th-anniversary-of-march-on-frankfort>.

Gov. Edward Breathitt and Civil Rights Law

Kentucky governor. Oversaw the enactment of the South's first state civil rights laws in the 1960s.

Primary Sources

Breathitt, Edward T. 2000. Interview by Betsy Brinson. February 24. KHS. <https://khscatalog.on.worldcat.org/search?queryString=Breathitt%2C+Edward+T.+2000.+Interview+by+Betsy+Brinson%2C+24+February.#/oclc/631976043>. (The collection is not online, but students may come to the Kentucky Historical Society to conduct research using the original interview).

Curtis, Jim. *Frank Stanley Jr., Jackie Robinson, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Kentucky Governor Edward T. Breathitt reading legislative bill to desegregate public accommodations in Kentucky*. 1964. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. <https://dp.la/item/d9ed2c523b62b5e85e5c742d6e133aed>.

Herbers, John. "Governor Breathitt Losing Support of Rights Advocates in Kentucky." *The New York Times*. February 25, 1964. http://www.nytimes.com/1964/02/25/gov-breathitt-losing-support-of-rights-advocates-in-kentucky.html?_r=0.

Breathitt Jr., Edward "Ned" T. Interview by Terry L. Birdwhistell and James C. Klotter. Edward "Ned" T. Breathitt, Jr. Oral History Project, Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History, University of Kentucky Libraries, Lexington, Ky. <https://kentuckyoralhistory.org/catalog/xt7sn00zsd9z>.

Secondary Sources

"Edward T. Breathitt, 78; Pushed Historic Civil Rights Law as Kentucky Governor." *The Los Angeles Times*. October 16, 2003. <http://articles.latimes.com/2003/oct/16/local/me-breathitt16>.

Johnson, John J. "50 Years Ago, Ky. was a 'beacon of hope'." *Lexington Herald-Leader*. January 23, 2016. <http://www.kentucky.com/opinion/op-ed/article56098455.html>.

Military

The Battle of Perryville

An 1862 battle in Kentucky. Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg invaded the state to draw Union forces away from Southern strongholds.

Primary Sources

"Plan of the Battle of Perryville." *Harper's Weekly*. 1866. https://s3.amazonaws.com/pastperfectonline/images/museum_130/021/thumbs/x2004_41_273.jpg.

Secondary Sources

Grace, Thomas M. "From Corinth to Perryville: Military Movements and the Fight to Save the Confederate Nation in 1862." *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 114 (2016): 3-39.

Noe, Kenneth W. "Remembering Perryville: History and Memory at a Civil War Battlefield." Popular Culture Association and American Culture Association Conference. April 14, 2001. <http://perryvillebattlefield.org/Noe-battlefield.pdf>.

John Hunt Morgan

Confederate raider. Conducted raids on civilian and military targets throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Tennessee. Attacks on private property and banks tarnished his wartime reputation, but after his death in 1864 people increasingly regarded him as a hero.

Primary Sources

Morgan, John Hunt. "Kentuckians!" July 15, 1862. KHS. <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/MS/id/1210/rec/1>.

Secondary Sources

"General Morgan's Raid on Indiana." Connor Prairie Interactive History Park. 2016. <http://www.connerprairie.org/places-to-explore/1863-civil-war-journey/learn-more-about-the-civil-war/general-morgan-s-raid-on-indiana>.

Sports

Muhammad Ali

Professional boxer, antiwar activist, philanthropist.

Primary Sources

Ali, Muhammad. 1975. Interview by Studs Terkel. November 26. Chicagoland Radio and Media. <http://chicagoradioandmedia.com/multimedia/audio/7923-studs-terkel-interviews-muhammad-ali-wfmt-11-26-75>.

Secondary Sources

Remnick, David. "The Outsized Life of Muhammad Ali." *The New Yorker*. June 4, 2016. <http://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-outsized-life-of-muhammad-ali>.

Townsend, Stephen. "From "Pitifully Ignorant" to the "People's Champion": Shifting Perceptions of Muhammad Ali in the *Louisville Defender*, 1964-1971." *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 115 (2017): 611-643.

Calamur, Krishnadev. "Muhammad Ali and Vietnam." *The Atlantic*. June 4, 2016. <http://www.theatlantic.com/news/archive/2016/06/muhammad-ali-vietnam/485717/>.

Penny Chenery and Secretariat

Owner of 1973 Triple Crown winner Secretariat.

Primary Sources

Chart of the "1973 Derby Nominations" for the Kentucky Derby. KHS. <http://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/FBF799F3-230B-4B8A-A5A7-137839256801>.

Smith, Raymond. 1994. Interview by Colett Ellison. African Americans in the Thoroughbred Industry Oral History, KHS. <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Ohist/id/2317/rec/4>.

Secondary Sources

Doolittle, Bill. "Legacy." 2017. Secretariat.com. <http://www.secretariat.com/secretariat-history/legacy/>.

Pee Wee Reese, Jackie Robinson and Happy Chandler

Jackie Robinson became the first black major league baseball player in 1947 due in part to support from baseball commissioner Happy Chandler, and Pee Wee Reese, his teammate on the Brooklyn Dodgers. Chandler and Reese were from Kentucky.

Primary Sources

Chandler, A.B. "Happy". Various dates. Interviews by William J. Marshall. Baseball Commissioner Oral History Project, Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. http://kdl.kyvl.org/?f%5Bformat%5D%5B%5D=oral+histories&f%5Brepository_facet%5D%5B%5D=University+of+Kentucky&f%5Bsource_s%5D%5B%5D=Baseball+Commissioner+Oral+History+Project.

Secondary Sources:

Berkow, Ira. "Two Men Who Did the Right Thing." *The New York Times*. November 2, 2005. <http://www.nytimes.com/2005/11/02/sports/baseball/two-men-who-did-the-right-thing.html>.

1966 NCAA Championship Game: University of Kentucky and Texas Western

Most remembered for the racial make-up of players: five white starters for Kentucky and five black starters for Texas Western.

Primary Sources:

1966 NCAA Men's Basketball Championship: UK vs UTEP Basketball Oral History Project. Interviews by Gerald Smith. Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. <https://kentuckyoralhistory.org/catalog/xt70cf9j6d14>. (Interviews can be requested from the library).

Video clip, 1966 Texas Western vs University of Kentucky NCAA Championship game. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V6-QpNV_lww.

Rupp, Adolph. Various dates. Interviews by Russell Rice. University of Kentucky Athletics Project, Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. http://kdl.kyvl.org/?f%5Bformat%5D%5B%5D=oral+histories&f%5Brepository_facet%5D%5B%5D=University+of+Kentucky&f%5Bsource_s%5D%5B%5D=University+of+Kentucky+Athletics+Project&page=2.

Secondary Sources:

Fitzpatrick, Frank. "Texas Western's 1966 title left lasting legacy." *ESPN Classic*. November 19, 2003. https://espn.go.com/classic/s/013101_texas_western_fitzpatrick.html.

Wilbon, Michael. "A Win for Texas Western, a Triumph for Equality." *The Washington Post*. January 13, 2006. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/01/12/AR2006011202357.html>.

Other Possible Topics

- Lucy Harth Smith: Educator who advocated for the study of black history in schools.
- Dr. Thomas T. Wendell: Pioneer for African American mental health care.
- Charles W. Anderson: Kentucky's first black legislator and advocate for African American education.
- Cassius M. Clay: Kentucky soldier, legislator, foreign ambassador and emancipationist.
- Franklin Sousley: U.S. Marine who helped raise the flag on Iwo Jima in February, 1945.
- John J. Crittenden: Politician who worked to solve the Old Court/New Court Controversy.

Additional Online Resources

Civil War Governors of Kentucky digital documentary edition: <http://civilwargovernors.org/>. Learn more about Kentucky's Civil War Governors at this website. Includes some teacher resources.

Filson Historical Society: <http://filson.pastperfectonline.com/>. The Filson Historical Society is beginning to expand its digital resources. More images and documents related to Kentucky's history are available on the society's website.

Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History: <https://kentuckyoralhistory.org/>. The University of Kentucky holds many oral histories that cover a range of content areas and time periods, such as Appalachia, sports, education and the Korean War.

Kentucky Historical Society: www.kyhistory.com. The Kentucky Historical Society has thousands of digitized documents and images of Kentucky people and events online.

The University of Louisville Digital Collections: <http://digital.library.louisville.edu/>. The University of Louisville has an extensive collection of photographs and other sources. Many, but not all, are Kentucky related.

University of North Carolina Southern Historical Collection: <http://library.unc.edu/wilson/shc/featured-collections/>. This collection features documents and images related to Lynch, Kentucky, among a broader selection of sources related to Southern history.